Household Furniture!

AT AUCTION. ON FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 2, At the Residence of Mrs. R. F. Ingraham, Corner of Palace Walk and Punchbowl St.,

At 10 O'Clock, A. M., will be sold The Furniture of the House Consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bureaus, Koa Bedsteads, Bedding, 1 Melodeon, 1 Book Case, 1 Sewing Machine, Writing Desks, Carpets, Books, Crockery, Kitchen Furniture, Bath Tub, 1 Child's Carriage, 1 Carriage Horse, Saddles, Bridles, And a Variety of Housekeeping Articles.

Regular Dispatch Line SAN FRANCISCO!

Comet. Is now ready to take FREIGHT and will have IMMEDIATE DISPATCH for the above port. For Freight or passage please apply to

H. HACKFELD 4 CO.

HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE SAN FRANCISCO.

> THE A 1 CLIPPER BARK Smyrniote

H. W. BURDITT, Master. Having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, Apply to ALDRICH, WALKER, & CO.

Agents at San Francisco for HAWAIIAN PACKET LINE, Messrs. Chas. W. Brooks & Co.

CALIFORNIA LLOYDS. MARINE INSURANCES. OFFICE: Southwest corner of Washington and Battery streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to issue "Marine Insurance policies," each being respononly, and for himself and not for others or any of them. JAMES DONABEE, JOHN PARROTT. GEORGE C. Jourson, N. Lening, WILLIAM E. BARRON. JAMES OTIS, JAMES B. HAGGIN, J. MORA MOSS.

ALDRICH, WALKER & CO. Agents. 470-ly

NOTICE.

THE FIRM of KIRCHHOFF & SCHUTTE mutual consent. Mr. Kirchhoff having purchased the interest of Mr. Schutte, will settle all accounts and manage the busi ness of the above named Hotel. M. KIRCHHOFF,

C. SCHUTTE. Honolulu, May 19, 1865.

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Notice.

H. B. M. CONSULATE GENERAL, ? Honolulu, May 20th, 1865. ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS UPON the estate of the late WILLIAM BEALE are requested to send them to the undersigned, and all persons who were owing to the said Beale are requested to pay the amount to the

469-3t H. B. M. Acting Commissioner and Consul General.

REDWOOD LUMBER! A SUPERIOR CARGO

Now Landing from

BRIC KENTUCKY! Consisting of

125,000 FEET ROUGH BOARDS. 2x4, 3x4, 4x4, 3x6, 4x6. 20,000 Feet Redwood Tongued and Grooved. 20,000 Feet Redwood Siding. 50,000 Feet Surface Planed Siding, 1, 1‡, 1‡ and 2 inch.

For Sale Low at his Old Stand on the Esplaunde by GEORGE G. HOWE.

NEW GROCERIES! NEW GROCERIES!

FAMILY GROCERY AND FEED STORE! ODD FELLOW'S HALL!

Scotch Assorted Fancy Biscuits, 2 AND 4 lb. TINS, Viz:

Cabin Biscuit Captain's Biscuit Lunch Biscuit Tea Biscuit

Fancy Biscuit Tea Biscuit Arrowroot Biscuit

Mixed Biscuit Ginger Biscuit Queen's Biscuit

> Pienie Biscuit Wine Biscuit

VARMOUTH HERRINGS in tins, Fresh Herrings in small tins English Table Salt in glass jars

Best English Pickles Mushrooms in small tins French Peas in small tins Westphalia Sausages in tins

SPICED OYSTERS, 1 AND 2 lb. Tins Lard in 44 lb tins Finest Crushed and Loaf Sugar Best Qualities of Jams and Jellies Manna, Split Peas, Pearl Barley, in demijohns

Yellow Honey, Soda, and Castile Soaps CHOICEST OOLONG, JAPANESE AND POUCHING TEAS! Cross & Blackwell's

Hockin & Wilson's PICKLES. Coward's Lewis Brothers' Underwood's

For Sale 25 Cheap as the Cheapest By A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

TO LET. THE BRICK BUILDING, CORNER J. H. Wood. Apply to

688-3t Ep. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

Best French Prunes At A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S. **Yarmouth Herring** At A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S.

AUCTION BALES

BY J. H. COLE.

WEDNESDAY, - - - MAY 31st At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room, Will be sold A VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE !

Knit Wool Shirts, Monkey Jackets, Socks, Ladies' Hats, Rugs, Pipes, Blacking, Linen Thread, Drums of Figs, Oat Meal, &c.

1 Buggy Harness, Saddle, Bridle and Bitt. Hawaiian Steam

-ALSO---

GENERAL INTER-ISLAND NAV. CO. The Steamer



On MONDAY. - - - - May 29th. FOR LAHAINA,

ULUPALAKUA. MAALAEA BAY, KALEPOLEPO. KEALAKEAKUA, KAILUA, HONOIPU. And KAWAIHAE.

Returning Saturday Morning, The succeeding Trips of the Steamer will be on the 5th, 12th and 19th June.

JANION, GREEN & Co., Agents H. S. and G. I. I. N. Co.

THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN Patriotic Fund, would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of 200 kegs (25,268 lbs) of S. I. Sugar, as a contribution to the U. S. Sanitary Commission from Capt. James Makee, of Rose Ranch, Maul. Also of 25 kegs (3068 lbs) S. I. Sugar, as a conribution to the U. S. Christian Commission, from Henry Cornwell, Esq., of Waikapu, Maui. 125 Kegs go forward in the Whistler, freight free. 100 go forward in the D. C. Murray, freight free. Cartage free by Jerome Feary and Jacob Pos ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, Treasurer Patriotic Fund.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN to J. W. AUSTIN, Esq., and those indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.
469-3t R. F. INGRAHAM, Administrix.

NOTICE! E. C. McCANDLESS & Co., HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF A

PRACTICAL BAKER! Are prepared on and after TUESDAY, 16th Inst., to furnish FAMILIES, RESTAURANTS, &c., with the best

FRESH BREAD! Every Evening at 5 o'clock, P. M., and every Morning at 5 o'clock, A. M.

NEW CORN. FOR SALE BY

FRESH ENGLISH BISCUITS IN SMALL TINS, FOR SALE BY S. SAVIDGE.

OLD TOM. A FEW CASES OF SUPERIOR OLD TOM ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CARD TO CORRECT THE ERRONEOUS IMany place in the city. Cartes d'Visite, \$5 per dozen; a second dozen for \$3. Vignettes, \$6 per dozen; a second dozen for \$4. Large Photographs for \$5; duplicate copy for \$1.

Specimens can be seen at the Gallery next door to the Post Office.

JUST RECEIVED BY D. C. MURRAY JAPAN TEA! NEW CROP!! NEW CROP! 1865.

VERY SUPERIOR JAPAN TEA, IN 4
AND 8 to BOXES. For sale by

DOWSETT

Offers For Sale -AT HIS-

LUMBER YARD

Corner of Queen and Fort Sts.,

THE CARGO!

-OF THE-

N. S. PERKINS!

Consisting in part of 1 INCH BOARDS, ROUGH

1 INCH BOARDS, PLANED, TONGUED AND GROOVED ASSORTED SCANTLING

CEDAR AND REDWOOD SHINGLES PICKETS, CLAPBOARDS.

And the usual Variety of BUILDING MATERIALS.

Photograph Albums.

NEW STYLES RECEIVED BY LATE H. M. WHITNEY.

Hawaiian Marriage Certificates.

PRICE \$1. PER DOZEN. H. M. WHITNEY 20,000 Old Newspapers SUITABLE FOR WRAPPING PAPER.
For sale cheap by the 100 or 1000

For sale cheap by the 100 or 1060. New Preserved Chow Chow & Citron At A. D. CARTWRIGHT'S.

Preserved China Ginger PRESH AND GOOD.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MAY 27. (For the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.) Bishop Staley's Pastoral Address.

[Continued from our previous issue.]

We are given to understand, on page 51, that there was less of the fearful practice of polyandry and the corruption of girls in the heathen than in the Christian days of this people." As for the evidence on this subject procured by Mr. Wyllie from a venerable native of Kanai, in 1863, it would be preposterous to allow it to outweigh the concurrent testimony of both the natives and foreigners who were on the Islands in 1820. These have always testified, with hardly an exception, that both polygamy and polyandry were very common, and that licentiousness was universal and unblushing, in open day. Facts are related by eye-witnesses in proof of this, which will not bear description here. It is probably true that under the ancient tabu system there were some slight restrictions on this vice. There is some truth in the statement that young girls were guarded until they had arrived at the age of puberty, but for what purpose they were reserved the Bishop can ascertain from the old natives. And it must be remembered that even these barriers had been swept away before the arrival of the first missionaries. Let the candid inquirer obtain from any intelligent old native an account of the favorite national games called ume and kilu, of their customs relating to hospitality, to friendship and courtship, let him study their ancient Kaaos; and then judge whether any chastity could exist in such a state of society. In fact, instead of being considered a virtue at all, it was regarded as something niggardly and unsociable, a sentiment which the missionaries found it extremely difficult to eradicate from the minds of

I am free to admit that there were grave defects in the laws first enacted to repress this vice, and I rejoice that they have since been amended. It would have been strange if the first attempts of a barbarous people to frame a criminal code had not been imperfect. And yet, with all its faults, their first printed code was more humane and liberal than the Criminal Law or England was until reformed by the efforts of Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir Robert Peel. I will only mention that by the English laws, fifty years ago, there were nearly three hundred offences punishable with death. And yet these Draconian laws were sanctioned "by men of liberal education." The system of legislation adopted here was substantially the same as that adopted in most of the groups of Southern Polynesia. Nor is it true that these laws are considered unjust and cruel by the people. On the contrary, they will tell you that though such laws may not be suited to enlightened countries, they are necessary for them. To make such crimes punishable merely by a civil suit for damages, as has been suggested, would have been perfectly absurd, in legislating for a people in the social condition of the Hawaiians. It was necessary that such deeds should be branded by the law as crimes. But, even on the false supposition that the missionaries framed these laws, if their moral effect has been neutralized by the example of foreigners and of Government officials appointed to execute them, I do not see how the missionaries are to be held responsible. As for infanticide, according to Mr. Ellis and others, who were here in 1820, nearly two thirds of the children were buried alive or destroyed in other ways. At present that crime is probably less frequent here than in England.

We are told that belief in the old heathen gods is the rule rather than the exception. While denying, emphatically, the truth of this statement, I would not underrate the superstitions which are still lingering among the natives. It would be contrary to all historical precedents if such did not exist. When the races of Northern Europe embraced Christianity, their ancient religious ideas survived for centuries, and some of them to the present time. As Mr. Logan says, in his "Ethnology of Eastern Asia," " Observances are more easily abandoned than ideas, and even when all the external forms of the alien faith bave been put on, and few vestiges of the indigenous one remain, the latter still retains its vitality in the mind, and powerfully colors or corrupts the former." The writings of Sir Walter Scott and of Hugh Miller show how true this was even of the Scotch people a century ago. The remaining superstitions of the Hawaiians are chiefly connected with the practices of the native doctors and the belief in witchcraft, which latter is very similar to the dreadful superstition of the "evil eye," so prevalent among the Italian peasantry. The modern delusion of "Spiritualism," so-called, is closely akin to it, being founded on the same fundamental principles of human nature, and yet prevails extensively in the most enlightened countries. If there has been anything of a reaction here of late years towards the ancient superstitions, it has been promoted by the system of licensing the kahunas, or sorcerers, and by the encouragement given to the hulahula, which is simply a part of their ancient idolatrous system. We need not dwell on facts which are already so well understood by the public.

If I am not mistaken, the American missionaries would rather glory in the simplicity of their mode of worship than deny it. They believe it to be both scriptural, and conformed to the practice of the primitive Christians. The system of Divine worship described by Justin Martyr, in the middle of the second century, seems to me quite as simple and unimposing as the "exercises" in Hawaiian Churches. Although Mr. Dana's description was rather overdrawn, yet his criticisms were in a measure just, and were made in such a spirit as to give no offence, which cannot be said of the Bishop's remarks on the subject. It might be expected that a half-civilized people like the Hawaiians would be deficient in some of the external proprieties of public worship. All that can be looked for is a gradual improvement in this respect. The statement that " kneeling is discouraged as Popish' will provoke a smile from those disappeared soon after. Another evidence is that at whom it is aimed. I am not aware of any prejudice existing against it, and if that a titude is not preferred to standing in prayer, it is for other and obvious reasons. The assertion that "the principles of teetotalism held by the missionaries have led them to discard the use of wine in the Lord's Supper," is a gross misstatement, as any one can easily ascertain for himself. The plain dress of some of the missionaries seems to have given great offence, and Mr. Hopkins' mind seems to be haunted by the idea of their "alpacca coats." Now, does he or the Bishop suppose that Paul and Barnabas carried a set of "canonicals" with them on their journey to Lystra and Derbe? To come nearer home, I learn that even Bishop Selwyn, of New Zealand, has the common sense to dispense with such paraphernalia when on his tours in the interior of that island.

Another calumny which I am obliged to notice is that at the week-day religious meetings, " politics, the American war, the prices of cattle, &c., are discussed " No doubt the great events of the day are sometimes referred to, as they are elsewhere, and even in the " Cathedral" itself; and, at the monthly concert for prayer, the latest missionary intelligence is given and commented upon. The dramatic entertainments which our author says are given in the " meeting houses," are simply the common school

examinations and exhibitions, which, for want of any other fit building, are generally held in the church. The more ignorant teachers in the backwoods districts are no doubt sometimes wanting in good taste in getting up these exhibitions. One of the managers, if not the principal manager, of the exhibition to which he refers as having taken place in the "Stone Church," was one of the illustrious

personages mentioned on page 64. His Lordship sneers at the native churches, as "oblong buildings, fitted up with benches, opposite to which is a large unsightly stage," &c. It is true that the churches, with the exception of a few lately built, are extremely plain, but they nevertheless do great honor to the people who built them. They are monuments of toil and liberality, unparalleled. Built, as they were, in the deep poverty of the people, without the aid of skilled mechanics, and without many of the appliances of the present day, they show what difficulties may be overcome by indomitable perseverance, and devotion in a sacred cause. Most of the misstatements noticed above may be

pardoned, as the Catholics say, on the ground of 'invincible ignorance." But the manner in which he speaks of the great revival of 1838 cannot be passed over so lightly. There were ample materials at hand to enable him to form a correct idea of the origin and character of that revival. The sneering tone in which he speaks of so manifest a work of the Holy Spirit, will damage him more in the estimation of the Christian public than anything else which he has written. The idea that Mr. Richards' appointment as "constitutional adviser" to the crown gave any additional influence to the missionaries in general is absurd enough, but the theory that it had any connection with the revival is unworthy of a sane man. The very fact that so preposterous an idea could be gravely entertained by him, seems to indicate a total misconception of the nature of spiritual religion. For there has rarely been a revival so deep, so genuine, or so well confirmed by the test of experience. Its effects are still felt, even now, after the lapse of twenty-seven years. It began first in the hearts of the missionaries themselves, in 1836, and prompted them to issue that eloquent and singularly earnest Appeal to Christians at home. The facts connected with the revival itself cannot fairly be accounted for without supposing a supernatural influence, so that even opposers have been compelled to say, as did the Egyptian sorcerers, " This is the finger of God." The fact that but few had been admitted to the Church previous to that time was not owing to any want of applicants for admission, but to the fact that the pastors required satisfactory evidence of a change of heart and life before admitting any one to the communion. It may be the practice of the Church of England to receive men into her communion in order that they may be converted afterwards, but it is not so with the Protestant Churches here. The seventh chapter of Dibble's History gives some idea of the innumerable deceptions that were practiced in order to win the good opinion of the missionaries and gain admission to the Church. If they had yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon them, they might easily have had the mass of the population as nominal Church members. [To be continued.]

THREE DAYSLATER FOREIGN NEWS!



By the bark Comet, of the Regular Dispatch Line, which arrived on the 21st, 17 days from San Francisco, we have three days later news from the East. The telegraphic news is to the 30th April.

The principal items are-Johnston's second surrender; Morgan's surrender; the whereabouts of the Stonewall, and European items.

President Liucoln's Obsequies. CLEVELAND, April 28 .- All along the route from Buffalo to this city, which we reached this morning, the usual demonstrations of sorrow were witnessed. President Lincoln's remains were escorted by a large military and civic procession to a beautifully constructed temple, prepared to receive them, and soon thereafter the face of the honored dead was open to thousands of spectators, who, in admirable order, entered and retired from the enclosure. The entire population of the city are all seemingly im-

pressed with the solemnity of the occasion. COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29 .- Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, crowds of citizens assembled at the depot in Cleaveland to take a last look at the coffin containing the remains of the late President. At half-past 7 o'clock this morning we reached Columbus, where an immense assembly received us. Here the Committee of Arrangements took charge of affairs, and between the lines of the military and citizens the coffin was slowly carried to the hearse, which was similar to those used in other cities. Flowers, contributed at places along the line, still lie on the coffin. The procession formed with the 88th Ohio Regiment acting as the Escort, and the Veteran Reserve Corps as the Guard of

Springfield, Allinois, April 28.—The time fixed for the funeral of the late President is changed from Saturday, the sixth, to Thursday, May fourth. Day of Humiliation.

CHICAGO, April 29 .- In deference to the feeling of many Christians relative to Ascension Day, President Johnson has issued a proclamation appointing June the first as a day of humiliation and prayer, instead of May 25th

About Sherman.

New York, April 29 .- A Washington correspondent says that it was not generally believed that Johnston or any other leading rebels expected the Federal Government to accede to their propositions, unless greatly modified. One evidence is, that prominent civilians who accompanied the army, or were in its immediate vicinity at the first conference, suddenly on learning that our Government had refused to entertain such overtures, Johnston needed no further time for reflection or for conference with the military authorities. At 6 o'clock in the morning of April 25th, Gen. Sherman notified Johnston that the terms were not accepted, and that the truce would end in 48 hours. Later in the day he sent another flag, demanding a surrender on the same terms accorded to Lee. Johnston replied on the 25th, asking an interview for modifying the previous agreement surrendering the army. Sherman declined to discuss the subject on the old agreement, but named a time and place when he would meet him. They accordingly met near Dunham's Station, 27 miles from Raleigh, on the 26th. Johnston was out-spoken and frank in arranging an agreement for a capitulation. A few minutes conversation settled the preliminaries and terms. These were soon reduced to writing and signed, and are the same as extended to Lee, although not expresed in precisely the same language. The negotiations were conducted in Sherman's name. Johnston had no intimation of the Lieutenant-General's presence, at Raleigh, when

Grant quietly put his approval on the back of them. During the interview between Sherman and Johnston the latter uniformly declared that the war was Southern people learned that his army and Lee's had surrendered there would be none to counsel longer continuance of the contest. He stated openly that his troops should fight no longer if he could would disband and send them home.

The armies were nearly sixty mails apart at the time when the capitulation was signed. Sherman had moved part of his army far beyond Raleigh before the truce was agreed on. After signing the famous memoranda, these were drawn back to the latter city, except Kilpatrick's cavalry, which picketed the line of country 25 miles beyond Raleigh. Johnston's troops were well back towards the Greenboro Railroad, which was between the two armies. It was in running order all the time; and the opposing Generals proceeded by rail to a point nearly equally distant, where the interviews were held. The telegraph was also in working order through Johnston's army, to Selma, Macon, Montgomery, and other Southern cities. Sherman's first news of Wilson's success at these places was received over the wires running through the heart of the rebel army. Johnston went so far as to facilitate the transmission of news to and from Wilson, and begged Sherman to put an immediate stop to further

devastation of the Southern country. The terms of Sherman's original memoranda, it is reported, had the approval of his army commanders, and many able and influential officers. Generals Blair and Logan were among the officers who dissented, and who are reported to have done all in their power to prevent the conditions of these proposals. At the time the armistice was agreed to Sherman had just received information of the general satisfacion that the terms of Lee's surrender had afforded to the North. He believed that a greater spirit of magnanimity prevailed than at any former period. He had a copy of the Richmond Whig in which was proclamation of Gen. Weitzel, convening the rebel Legislature of Virginia. Everything conspired to make him extremely lenient.

The same correspondent says that from certain indications it is probable that Jeff Davis will continue his flight in the South, and endeavor to reach Cuba in some small vessel or fishing boat, from a point on the Florida coast. Rumor places a heavy sum to his bank account in Havana.

Johnston's Surrender.

NEW YORK, April 29 .- Newbern advices state that Johnston attempted to obtain terms from General Grant which would provide for the pardon of Jeff. Davis and other leading conspirators; but the Lieutenant-General would listen to nothing of the kind, and Johnston was satisfied with the conditions granted to Lee.

NEW YORK, April 29 - The Herald's Washington special dispatch says that the organization included in the force surrendered by Johnston is as follows The military division of the West, General Johnston commanding; the Army of the Tennessee; the Army of North Carolina, General Bragg; the Army of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Lieut.-Gen. Hardee; and the Georgia militia, Maj.-Gen. Howell Cobb. The only remaining rebel army east of the Mississippi which has not surrendered is that of Dick Taylor, which also formed a part of Johnston's command, but as Jeff Davis is probably making his way through that district to that army, Johnston doubtless declined to surrender it until Davis could get beyond the Mississippi.

The Herald estimates that 66 general officers were surrendered by Johnston, ranking as follows: Full Generals, 3; Lieutenant Generals, 5; Major-Generals, 20; Brigadier-Generals, 38.

Surrender of Morgan's Old Command. Louisville, April 30 .- 105 officers and 1,000 men of Morgan's old command surrendered to Gen. Hobson, at Mount Sterling, to day. 1,200 rebels also surrendered at other points to Hobson's troops. Several hundred deserters from the rebel army took the amnesty oath. E stern Kentucky is now clear of rebel troops.

From Texas. NEW YORK, April 30 .- The Houston, Texas, Telegraph publishes details of the conference between Ben. Slaughter, the rebel General, and Gen. Lew Wallace, in which the former claims that Wallace guaranteed, in case of the surrender of the rebel forces in Texas, protection to their property, the vindication of the Monroe Doctrine, and the establishment of a protrectorate over Mexico. A letter from the rebel Major-General Walker, however, shows that the terms offered were that they must lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance, and accept the terms of the amnesty pardon or foreign exile, as the United States Government would only grant those terms. The rebel General indignantly rejects them, and claims that, with 800,000 men yet in the field, the rebels can achieve their independence.

From Mobile. New York, April 29 .- The Herald's Mobile correspondence says: Our forces captured 215 heavy guns, 10,000 stand of arms, 80,000 bales of cotton. besides immense quantities of corn and other grains. It is also estimated that 20,000 bales of cotton and 75,000 barrels of resin are hidden in the swamps along the Alabama marsh, which are within reach of our forces.

Jeff. Davis' Flight.

New York, April 29 .- Intelligence of the arrival of Jeff. Davis and accompanying fugitives as far South as South Carolina has been received in Washington. It is thought he will be intercepted before reaching the Mississippi river. NEW YORK, April 29 .- The latest advices show

that there is a good prospect of capturing Jeff Davis's specie and baggage train, if not himself and The Herald's Newbern correspondent says the last positive information of Jeff Davis's movements was that he passed through Charlotte on his way south-

ward, escorted by a brigade of cavalry, probably Wade Hampton's, on the 28d. Gen. Wilson was at Macon on the 20th, and virtually held all Southern Georgia, so the chances are that Davis cannot escape. Wilson's Raid. NEW YORK, April 30 .- The Macon, Atlanta and Columbus papers contain accounts of the march of Wilson's force up to the 20th. The rebels are represented as fighting hard, but were defeated, and lost West Point, Columbus and Montgomery. The West Point Railroad was burned. All the bridges

and rolling stock, and the Lagrange depot was burned, but no private property. The city of Griffin was surrendered by the Mayor. The Pirate "Olinda." New York, April 29 .- The Herald's Washington special dispatch says: Information has reached Washington that the rebel steam ram Olinda alias Stonewall arrived at Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, on the 81st of March, in three days from Lisbon. She was allowed to coal and provision, but was ordered to leave port in twenty-four hours. She left on the 1st inst., steaming rapidly southward, but her destination was not made public. The Navy Department, in anticipation of the appearance of the Stonewall in some of our harbors, is making a proper

distribution of suitable vessels along the Atlantic WASHINGTON, April 29 .- Information has been received at the Navy Department that the rebel ironclad Stonewall left Teneriffe on the 22d inst. for the West Indies, and is supposed by this time to be in

that locality. Rebel Ram "Webb" Destroyed. CAIRO, April 80 .- An arrival from New Orleans reports that the rebel ram Webb passed New Orleans in broad day at a rapid rate, displaying the stars and stripes. After passing, she hoisted the rebel flag. When a few miles above Fort Philip, her condenser got out of order, and she was deserted and blown up. So far as known she had inflicted no damage. A portion of her crew arrived at New Orleans. The remainder left for parts unknown.

More of the Assassination. New York, April 28 .- A Washington special dispatch says : A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and considered the international questions likely to arise from

the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln,

which is alleged to have extensive ramifications. Booth's body has been placed where it will never be seen by mortal eyes again. Secretary Seward and son are doing well. Further Particulars of the Capture and

Peath of Booth.

NEW YORK, April 28 .- The following is the statement of Sergeant Boston Corbett, who shot Booth on Tuesday afternoon: My superior officer, Lieut. Doherty, received information that two persons answering the description of Booth and his accomplice, Harrold, were concealed in a barn on the place of Henry Garrett, three miles from Port Royal, in the direction of Bowling Green. Near the latter place we captured a man named Gelt, who ferried Booth over; that to continue it a moment longer would not | and his companion across the Potomac. At first he only be wrong, but criminal; and that when the | denied knowing about the matter, but when threat. ened with death if he did not reveal the spot where at Southampton, and the steamer Damascur, at the assassins were secreted, he told us where they could be found, and piloted us to the place. Booth and Harrold reached the barn about dusk on Tuesobtain reasonably satisfactory terms, and that he day evening. The barn was at once surrounded by our cavalry. Some of our party then engaged in rities are active and advancing.

conversation with Booth from the outside. He was commanded to surrender several times, but made no reply to the demand, save "If you want me, you must take me." When first asked to surrender, he asked, "What do you take me for?" and a short time after, in response to a question as to whether there was anybody else with him in the barn, be said he was the only person in the building; that his companion, Harrold, had taken another direction and was beyond reach of capture. At three o'clock. or a little after, the barn was fired. Before the flames kindled, Booth had the advantage of us in respect to light. He could see us, but we could not see him; but after that the tables were turned against him-we could see him plainly, but could not be seen by him. The flames appeared to confuse him, and he made a spring towards the door, as if to attempt to force his way out. As he passed by one of the crevices in the barn I fired at him. I simed at his body, as I did not want to kill him. I took deliberate aim at the shoulder, but the aim was too high. The ball struck him in the head, just below the right ear, and passing through, came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as I fired. That may probably account for his receiving the ball in the head. I was not over eight or ten yards distant from him when I fired. After he was wounded I went into the barn. He was lying in a reclining position on the floor. He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died in about two hours and a half afterwards. About an hour before he breathed his last, he prayed for us to shoot him through the heart, and thus end his misery. His sufferings appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party. seemed afraid to fire. Mine was the only shot fired on either side. When he fell he had in his hand a six-barreled revolver, and at his feet was lying a seven-shooter, which he dropped after being wound ed. Two other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him, and that Harrold had nothing to do with the murder. He did not talk much after receiving the wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied : "I die for my country," and asked those standing by to tell

his mother so. He did not deny his crime. Further of the Assassins.

New York, April 29 .- The Herald's Washington special dispatch says the post mortem examination of Booth's body showed that the ball did not touch his brain, but striking the spinal column produced immediate paralysis. The opinion of the surgeon is that he must have died a horrible death, the brain being in active consciousness, complete up to the very moment of dissolution. Nearly all parties directly implicated are now in custody. Paine, the Seward assassin, is a brother of one of the St. Albans raiders. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring. Two were with Walker in Nicaragua. Edwin Booth arrived here to-day, to ask for his broth er's body. The request has not been granted.

New York, April 30 .- The Times' Washington special dispatch says the authorities are engaged in a most thorough investigation of the assassination plot, sending out in all directions in this vicinity Nearly two hundred persons have been arrested,

principally from adjacent counties in Maryland. The Herald's special dispatch says our Consul-General in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities.

Military in Maryland. WASHINGTON, April 29 .- The Government is cetab. lishing military posts in St. Mary's, Prince George and Charles counties, Maryland. This is done to protect the loyal people of that vicinity, and to prevent any treasonable demonstrations by the disloyal. The protection which was given to the murderer Booth exhibited the latter. Troops are to forage on the country, and give returns of everything they

take, which will be paid for to all persons proving their loyalty.

Miscellaneous. NEW YORK, April 29 .- The Commercial Advertiser's Washington special dispatch says that the surrender of Johnston to Sherman was regarded as marking the end of the war. It is not apprehended that any great difficulty will be encountered in disarming the rest of the insurgents. Lieutenant-General Grant, having virtually closed the war, will return to Washington and apply himself to the reduction of the military. Initiatory measures have already been taken for a large curtailment of expenses. The policy to be adopted towards the rebelin civil life who have not availed themselves of Presi ident Lincoln's amnesty, begins to excite attention. Probably they may soon find it to late too avail thems

selves of its provisions. New York, April 29 .- The Post's Washington special dispatch says it is estimated that Secretary Stanton's order will dismiss from the military service

at least fifty thousand persons. New York, April 30 .- Intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley states that all Lee's paroled soldiers going home in that direction requested to take the oath of allegiance. Many of Moseby's guerrillas have come into Winchester with the paroled soldiers. Among them is his second in command, Lieut.-Col.

New York, April 30 .- The Herald's Newbern correspondence, of the 27th, says: The lamentstion of Sherman's army over the assassination of President Lincoln was suddenly turned to rejoicing by the appearance of Grant. The terms granted to Johnston embrace the surrender of the four armies of the Military Division of the West, but excluding that of Dick Taylor, lying West of the Chattahoochie River. Among the Generals surrendered is Beauregard; the principal among the Lieutenant-Generals is Hardee. Bragg, lately relieved of command, was not surrendered. Wade Hampton refused to be surrendered, and is reported to have been shot by Johnston, in an altercation; but the most trustworthy report is that he fled in company with Davis. The number actually surrendered is 27,400, although more names are given. All the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and the Gu!f States are included.

European Intelligence.

The fall of Richmond monopolized all attention.

NEW YORK, April 20 .- The steamer City of London, from Liverpool the 19th and Queenstown the 20th, has arrived.

The cotton market at the opening was heavy and irregular, only 1@ld lower; but afterwards it became firmer and the loss was partially recovered. The London Times thinks the loss of Richmond might itself be perhaps sustained, but could not with the defeat of Lee. It represents this inevitable catastrophe as due to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, and that his abilities should be recognized. He did " fight it out on that line," and the reward of fortitude is his at last. The Times also pays a tribute to Generals Sheridan and Lee. As regards the future, it says that time only can solve the problem. If the South now prove powerless and desponding, the work of the North will be easy; but if we have now arrived at the end, not of the war, but of the first stage of

the political revolution, the real troubles of the North are just beginning. The London Star considers the Richmond catastrophe as the end of the slaveholders' rebellion, but thinks Davis and Lee may, however, attempt to carry on their concern for months longer in the Missis-

The Daily Telegraph says it is now beyond human probability that the Confederacy should conquer its independence. The fall of Richmond is the catastrophe of the South. The Post says : " Admitting the victories claimed

sippi provinces.

by the Federals, they must now be about to enter on the real difficulties of their task." In the Paris Chamber of Deputies, on the amendment to the address proposing a paragraph on American affairs favorable to the North, M. Eugene Pelletan made a speech highly eulogistic of the Northern cause, rejoicing that the pro-slavery rebellion was crushed by the fall of Richmond. He thought the American question ought not to be passed over in silence in a speech from the Throne nor in the address. M. Pelletan was continually interrupted by Southern sympathizers in the Chamber, and he was finally compelled to desist, owing to the noise. The amendment received twenty-four votes, but was, of course, like all amendments, rejected. Many prominent members abstained from voting. The address was finally voted entire and presented to the Empe-

French official dispatches represent the pacification of Mexico as complete. LONDON, April 20 .- Advices per steamer America, Queenstown, further strengthen the conviction that the Southern resistance to the United States Govern-

ror, who returned his thanks in a brief speech.

ment is virtually ended. The rebel loan declined to 17@18. Federal secu-